REMARKS

Claims 52-59 are pending in the present application. Claims 52-54, 56-59 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Ramous (U.S. #5,896,533) in view of Allard et al. (U.S. #5,991,802). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection. Favorable reconsideration is respectfully requested.

At the outset, Applicants respectfully request that, should any rejections be maintained, the Examiner more specifically cite sections regarded as pertinent to the rejection. The Examiner has a duty under the MPEP (see 707.07 et al.) to clearly articulate rejections as they pertain to the prior art. By citing almost 4 full columns for a single limitation (e.g., "data" on page 1 of the Office Action), the Applicant submits that this duty is not being fulfilled.

Regarding claim 52, *Ramous* does not teach "an object embedding program, implemented on a computer in said communications network, comprising a link to said network-based information provided by said one of said network servers and a link *from* which said object embedding program can locate said script program" (emphasis added). This feature is similarly claimed in claim 59 as well. The Examiner has already conceded that *Ramous* does not teach a script program (paragraph 1 of Office Action), thus it follows that *Ramous* can not teach an object embedding program having the configuration claimed in claim 52 and 59. Also, *Ramous* does not teach the object embedding program "being structured to apply said script program to said network-based information so as to cause said data to be extracted from said network-based information" as recited in claim 52 (and similarly in claim 59). For the same reason as above, *Ramous* does not teach this limitation. .

The *Allard* reference teaches a method and system that uses shim scripts to manage, through a server, the invoking of the methods of object classes in response to receiving requests from clients (col. 3, line 60 to col. 4, line 23). The passages cited by the Examiner merely discloses a script that instantiates an object of the object order class of a customer purchase order, and invokes a method to add the object to a customer order (col. 4, lines 40-50). *Allard* is silent regarding configuration described above.

Furthermore, there is no suggestion or motivation to combine *Ramous* with *Allard*. For what reason would one skilled in the art be motivated to include script programs in the teaching

of *Ramous*? The mere fact that references <u>can</u> be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination (MPEP 2143.01). *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680 (Fed. Cir. 1990). No such suggestion to modify is found in *Ramous* and *Allard*. A patent claim is not a road map for the Examiner to search out each patent limitation and combine them in an obviousness rejection. Motivation must be found to combine references and no motivation is found to combine *Allard* with a modified *Ramous* in order to find the present invention obvious.
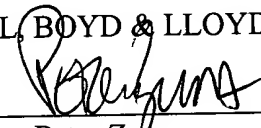
For at least these reasons, the Applicants submit that the §103 rejection is improper and should be withdrawn. Since claims 53-58 depend directly and indirectly from claim 52, it follows that these claims are allowable as well. Applicants earnestly request an early Notice of Allowance.

If any fees are due in connection with this application as a whole, the Examiner is authorized to deduct such fees from deposit account no. 02-1818. If such a deduction is made, please indicate the attorney docket number (0113948-00059) on the account statement..

Respectfully submitted,

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